COMMANDERS DIGEST

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE • WASHINGTON, D.C.

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Vol. 4, No. 36 June 8, 1968

President Signs Consumer Credit Protection Act

President Johnson has termed the Truth-in-Lending Bill "truly a triumph for truth," and with the signing of the bill, the Consumer Credit Protection Act, "we are entering an era of honesty in the marketplace."

President Johnson has said that "Truth-in-Lending" legislation would assist the military consumer and civilian lender in credit transactions.

Department of Defense Directive 1344.7, Personal Commercial Affairs, contains a "Standards of Fairness" attachment concerning loans and credit transactions.

Also, a pamphlet has been produced by the Office of Information for the Armed Forces entitled, "CREDIT: Master or Servant?" It is listed as DOD PA 10; DA Pam 360-520; NavPers 15221; AFP 190-1-22; or NavMC 2613.

At the signing of the bill, the President said, "At long last the consumer will receive the treatment he deserves when he borrows money. The buyer will be allowed to know what the seller has always known—that is, how much interest he will have to pay on a credit purchase."

He said consumers should be able to shop for credit as knowledgeably as they shop for groceries or merchandise.

Examples and situations of the bill's advantages were listed by the President:

• When our parents have to borrow for their children's education or to pay medical bills, they should be told not just how much a month they will be paying, but the total debt that

(Continued on page 7)

Gen. Westmoreland Reviews Progress Of Allied Forces in Vietnam War

After nearly four years in Vietnam, Gen. William C. Westmoreland returned to the U.S. in late May. He will become Army Chief of Staff, Aug. 1. Upon his return he presented his views of the situation in Vietnam and progress of allied forces.

Gen. Westmoreland since said the enemy seems to be approaching a point of desperation. His forces are deteriorating in strength and quality. He forecast these trends will continue.

Speaking at the LBJ Ranch, Tex., May 30, Gen. Westmoreland said, "On the other hand, the Vietnamese Armed Forces are becoming progressively stronger and more effective.

REAPPOINTED—Gen. Earle G. Wheeler, 60, has been reappointed Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, for a term of one year. General Wheeler, Chairman since 1964, was approved after the Senate voted to waive a regulation prescribing that the Chairman can serve for only two two-year terms.

Our troops and those of our Free World allies continue to perform in magnificent fashion. However, we must be prepared for continued heavy fighting ahead, especially in the Northern area, the highlands, and around Saigon."

He said, "Time is on our side. Endurance on the battlefield and patience at home are required."

Gen. Westmoreland said he has never been more pleased with the performance of the Vietnamese Armed Forces. They have continued to fight bravely and their performance continues to improve.

As for weapons, the general said, receipt of the M-16 rifle by the Vietnamese infantry, airborne, and Marine units has had "an excellent effect in enhancing morale and battlefield effectiveness. The distribution of this excellent weapon is continuing."

He added, "Since nothing succeeds like success, morale and fighting quality of the Vietnamese forces is at an all-time high. The strength of the Vietnamese units has never been better, and their training centers are filled, whereas the enemy is having serious morale and recruiting problems."

As for the enemy's current intentions, the general said, "In my opinion his primary objective is to destroy the government of South Vietnam. This has been his objective since 1958, but Hanoi is now emphasizing this objective more than ever before.

"Secondly, he wants to develop an image of strength in the eyes of people in the United States and the world, in the hope that this will bring about an attitude of futility toward

(Continued on page 3)

LBJ, Australian Prime Minister Meet in U.S.

Prime Minister of Australia J. G. Gorton and President Johnson exchanged views on matters of concern, including the situation in Southeast Asia, during the prime minister's visit to Washington, May 27-28.

They specifically reaffirmed the importance of the ANZUS (Australia-New Zealand-United States) Treaty as an expression of the United States' strategic interest in the region. Also discussed was the continuing cooperation of the two Governments in the maintenance of stability and security in Asia and the Pacific.

It was agreed that the establishment of a just and viable peace called for both a strong military posture and intensive diplomatic efforts.

President Johnson reaffirmed that the United States Government would continue to consult fully with the Australian Government and its other allies as talks with North Vietnamese representatives continue for peace in Vietnam.

They agreed that the allied nations which have helped defend the Republic of Vietnam should participate in any settlement of the conflict.

The President and the Prime Minister reviewed the favorable trends in regional cooperation in the Pacific area which had been noted at the ANZUS and SEATO Council meetings in April.

Both reaffirmed the hope that the impressive growth of regional groupings in Asia would continue, and expressed willingness to assist in every appropriate and feasible way.

In another area, President Johnson expressed particular appreciation for the warm hospitality which the Australian people have extended to American servicemen on leave from Vietnam.

On Memorial Day, Prime Minister Gorton attended a press conference in Texas where the President presented a Presidential Unit Citation to D Company of the 6th Battalion of the Royal Australian Regiment for extraordinary heroism in Vietnam.

President Johnson noted that it was a good moment to remind Americans that the Vietnam war is not being fought only by the United States, but by South Vietnamese, Australians, New Zealanders, Koreans, Thais and Filipinos as well.

He said, "Together we shall bring a just and honorable peace to Southeast Asia, for that is our objective—and I want to repeat, that is our only objective."

Gen. Palmer Named Army Vice Chief of Staff; Other USA General Officer Actions Announced

President Johnson has announced the appointment of Lt. Gen. Bruce Palmer, Jr., 55, USA, as Vice Chief of Staff, U.S. Army, and promotion to the grade of general. Gen. Palmer is deputy commanding general, USA, Vietnam.

Gen. Ralph E. Haines, Jr., 54, present vice chief of staff, will replace Gen. Dwight E. Beach as commander in chief, U.S. Army, Pacific. Gen. Beach, 59, is retiring.

Other announcements concerning Army generals by President Johnson, May 30, were:

Lt. Gen. Berton E. Spivy, Jr., 56, appointment to the grade of general and assignment as U.S. Representative to NATO Military Committee.

Maj. Gen. John E. Kelly, 56, appointment to the grade of lieutenant general and assignment as commandant, the National War College, replacing Lt. Gen. Andrew J. Goodpaster, who is being reassigned. Gen. Kelly is presently assistant deputy chief of staff for personnel, Dept. of the Army.

Gen. Bruce Palmer, Jr.

Others named for appointment to lieutenant general were Major Generals William P. Yarborough, 56, Richard G. Stilwell, 51, Walter T. Kerwin, Jr., 51, John J. Tolson, III, 52, and Donald V. Bennett, 53.

Gen. Yarborough will become commanding general, I Corps (Group), Korea. He is presently assistant CofS for intelligence, Dept. of the Army.

Gen. Stilwell, presently deputy to the commanding general of the 3d Marine Amphibious Force, to commanding general, I Field Force, Vietnam. He replaces Lt. Gen. William B. Rosson, who is being reassigned.

Gen. Kerwin, from chief of staff of the U.S. Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, to commanding general, II Field Force, Vietnam. He replaces Lt. Gen. Frederick C. Weyand, who is being reassigned.

Gen. Tolson is being reasigned to become commanding general, XVIII Airborne Corps, Ft. Bragg, N.C. He is presently commanding general, 1st Cav Div., Airmobile, Vietnam.

Gen. Bennett, from superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy to commanding general of the VII Corps, Europe, replacing Lt. Gen. Frank T. Mildren, who is being reassigned.

The President also announced Lt. Gen. Robert H. York, 55, advancement on the retired list in the grade of lieutenant general.

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WHITE SPACE TROPHY—Gen. John P. McConnell, Air Force Chief of Staff, accepts the Gen. Thomas D. White Space Trophy for 1967 in recognition of his "effective leadership and direction of the U.S. Air Force in the development and utilization of aerospace vehicles. Air Force Secretary Dr. Harold Brown presented the award June 3 at National Geographic Headquarters, Washington, D.C.

President Sends Reports to Congress On Service Cash Awards Program

President Johnson has sent to Congress reports of the Secretary of Defense and Secretary of Transportation concerning cash awards to members of the Armed Forces for suggestions, inventions, or scientific achievements during 1967.

In the Department of Defense, more than $63 million in first-year benefits have resulted from suggestions submitted by military personnel during the year. In the Coast Guard, since inception of program, benefits have amounted to more than $391,000. These figures raise the total amount of tangible benefits since the program began to more than $119 million.

"Many additional benefits not measurable in dollar amounts have resulted from suggestions concerning safety and other matters," the President said.

The cash awards program was authorized by Congress in September 1965.

President Johnson said the cash awards program has proved an excellent incentive for reducing costs and increasing efficiency in the Armed Forces.

The total amount paid in awards for suggestions during 1967 was more than $1.3 million.

Largest percentage of the cash awards—89 percent—was in the $50 and under range. Of the 34,527 awards, 1,094 awards were for more than $250.

President Johnson noted, "Few investments of public funds have ever returned such prompt results in economy and efficiency. Few forms of recognition have so widely benefitted the morale or encouraged the initiative of our men and women in uniform."

Gen. Westmoreland

(Continued from page 1)

the success of our objective of a free and independent South Vietnam."

The general listed ways the enemy is now attempting to accomplish these objectives:

- By resorting to terrorizing the people, creating refugees, and attempting to coerce the people to demonstrate against the government.
- By waging a massive world-wide propaganda campaign based on distorted information.
- By defeating Vietnamese troops and isolating them from the American and free world forces.
- By defeating United States units for propaganda purposes.
- By seizing territory and thereby strengthening his posture in the South.

Gen. Westmoreland explained that the enemy is having to deploy even larger numbers of men from the North and the war is destined to become increasingly more and more of a North Vietnamese invasion of the South.

He said in spite of the enemy's total effort, his only victories of the last few years have been in the propaganda field. Gen. Westmoreland noted, in this connection, he is confident that the enemy is receiving false reports from his field commanders.

The general added, "This partially explains the exaggeration of his alleged battlefield successes, which are distorted by a factor of from three to twelve and in some cases even more."

Service Strength Up

Total numerical strength of the armed forces on April 30, 1968, based on preliminary reports, was 3,492,793, representing an increase of 25,145 from the March 31, 1968, combined strength of 3,467,648.

April strength figures for each service are: Army, 1,532,541; Navy, 757,831; Marine Corps, 300,815; Air Force, 901,606.

A NEW ROLE FOR FOREIGN AID

In a recent appearance before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary of State Dean Rusk outlined President Johnson's budget proposals for foreign economic and military assistance during Fiscal Year 1968. Excerpts from his statement are presented below.

The President has requested new appropriations of approximately $2.5 billion for economic assistance through the Agency for International Development and $420 million for grant military assistance under the Foreign Assistance Act.

For nearly two decades, assistance to less developed countries has been a major component of the foreign policy of the United States.

The purpose of our assistance to the developing countries . . . is to help build free nations, increasingly able to meet the needs of their peoples.

Concentrated Program

In fiscal year 1969, nearly 90 percent of AID's country programs will be concentrated in 15 countries; more than four-fifths of development lending will be concentrated in eight countries; and 95 percent of supporting assistance will be concentrated in four countries.

The program being submitted is a prudent program which takes into account other present demands on our resources. This program and associated programs before the Congress represent two-thirds of 1 percent of our gross national product.

A larger part of our aid is being channeled through international organizations. The proposals before you . . . and pending elsewhere in the Congress would channel $154 million in aid funds to United Nations and other international organizations and about $500 million in subscriptions to the Inter-American Development Bank, the International Development Association, and the Asian Development Bank.

AID's Changing Role

Military aid has been reduced sharply, while long-range development aid has risen. At the beginning of this decade, nearly half of the foreign aid funds went for military equipment and training, and about half of the economic aid was for defense support. Today supporting assistance, despite the abnormal requirement in Vietnam, amounts to less than one-fourth of the AID budget request. Grant military assistance, excluding requirements for Vietnam, Thailand and Laos, has been cut to less than one-fourth of the 1961 and 1962 levels.

The cost of aid programs to our balance of payments has been largely eliminated. Military and Food for Freedom programs have never caused a significant balance-of-payments drain. This year AID will spend no more than $170 million offshore, and in fiscal 1969 it expects to hold this to $130 million. At the same time, payments of principal and interest on previous aid loans will produce a dollar inflow to the United States more than offsetting direct offshore expenditures.

Cooperative Enterprise

Regional cooperation can produce more effective results from limited resources. Regionalism builds markets across national boundaries and can replace traditional conflict with cooperation. In Africa, in East Asia, and in Latin America, the United States supports and is responding to the increasing pace of regional development initiatives.

In this hemisphere, we and our friends to the south are engaged in a great cooperative enterprise in social reform and economic and political development: the Alliance for Progress. Last April, . . . the Presidents of the American

During the next 60 seconds 200 human beings will be born on this earth. One hundred and sixty of them will be colored—black, brown, yellow, red.

About half will be dead before they are a year old. Of those who survive, approximately half will be dead before they reach their 16th birthday.

The survivors who live past 16 will have a life expectancy of about 30 years. They will be hungry, tired, sick most of their lives. Only a few of them will learn to read or write. They will till the soil, working for landlords, living in tents or mud huts. They—as their fathers before them—will lie naked under the open skies of Asia, Africa, and Latin America, waiting, watching, hoping—starving.

Excerpt from an Address by Ambassador Sol M. Linowitz, U.S. Representative to the Organization of American States.

Republics agreed upon new lines of action to carry forward the work of the Alliance and to culminate in the economic integration of Latin America, one of the most important decisions ever made in the history of this hemisphere.

The President has requested appropriations for the Inter-American Development Bank. The Bank is a critical element of the Alliance for Progress and needs more funds to get on with its development work.

The new African Development Bank has made its first loan. It has requested help from the United States and other countries to establish special funds.

AID is giving top priority to the war on hunger. The developing nations must continue to increase the priority they themselves give to agriculture, and they must have continuing outside assistance to get on with the job. That is why AID proposed to devote nearly $800 million in fiscal year 1969 to direct programs in agriculture. Only last month, the U.S. Department of Agriculture reported that per capita food production in the less developed countries in 1967 expanded by more than 5 percent over 1966—a new record.

Reducing Birth Rates

The less developed nations are also beginning to come to grips with their problems of rapid population growth. Today more than half the people in the developing world live in nations which have adopted official policies of reducing birth rates. AID extends population assistance to governments that ask for it—and only to programs in which people are free to participate or not, as they see fit.

Our aid programs recognize that private enterprise and institutions are fundamental to successful development.

Aid works in direct partnership with private efforts to speed development progress:

- AID's investment incentive programs encourage private American investment in less developed countries.
- AID mobilizes private American institutions—universities, business, labor, voluntary agencies—to help build dynamic private institutions in the developing countries.
- AID encourages policy changes to free the private sector from government controls.

Grant Military Assistance

Let me add a word about the request for grant military assistance for $420 million for fiscal year 1969. Among the major purposes of military assistance are:

- To strengthen the capability of selected allied and friendly nations against the threat of external attack.
- To help developing countries protect their societies against internal violence, thus providing the framework of stability within which national development may thrive.

This is an austere program. It is concentrated on high-priority needs in the free world—85 percent of the present appropriation request for grant aid is for five "forward defense" countries.

Freedom Is Relative

Some say we should postpone or eliminate foreign aid because of the cost of our efforts to help defend freedom in Southeast Asia. But the freedom and progress of hundreds of millions of other Asians, the 250 million people in Latin America, and the 250 million people in Africa also engage our concern and are directly related to our own security and well-being.

I find it hard to accept assertions that we cannot afford to devote a fraction of 1 percent of our [gross national product] to building a safer and more prosperous world by helping other nations to make peaceful progress.

WATER CONTROL—An AID technician demonstrates use of a canvas dam in controlling and diverting water to an Indian farmer in the state of Mysore.

Army Receives Safety Award

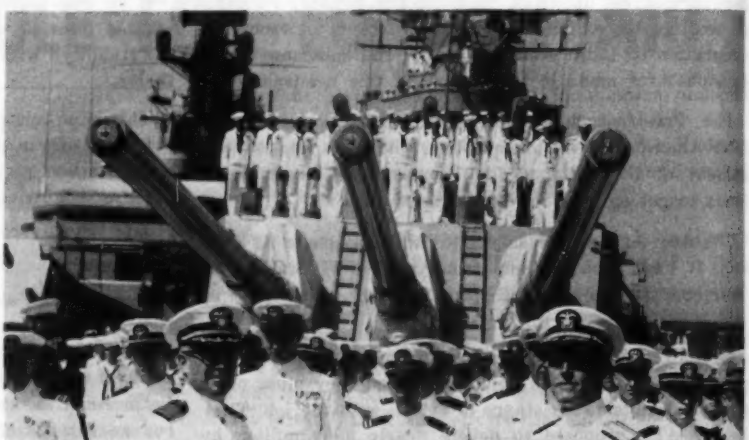
Army has won the National Safety Council's Award of Honor for the 20th time since 1943 "for outstanding safety achievements."

The award for last year was presented May 28, 1968, to Under Secretary of the Army David E. McGiffert by Governor Howard Pyle, president of the National Safety Council.

In accepting the award, Mr. McGiffert commented that many commands and staff agencies had contributed significantly to the results which prompted the award.

He specifically noted the Surgeon General for efforts in the fields of health and sanitation; the Chief of Engineers for fire prevention and nuclear reactor safety; the Director of Army Aviation for aviation safety; Director of CBR and Nuclear Operations for special weapons safety; and Provost Marshal for traffic operations.

Secretary McGiffert said, "These achievements assume greater significance when viewed against the backdrop of rapid technological, materiel, and personnel changes which increase the problems of safety."



UNIT COMMENDATION—Capt. O. D. Compton (left), commanding officer of the heavy cruiser USS Canberra, accepts the Navy's Meritorious Unit Commendation flag from RAdm. Sheldon H. Kinney, commander, Cruiser-Destroyer Flotilla II, before an assemblage of the officers and crew on the ship at San Diego. Canberra was cited for "meritorious achievement in connection with operations against enemy aggressor forces in Vietnam." Operations spanned two deployments to Vietnam—Feb. 9-June 8, 1966, and Oct. 11, 1966 to May 16, 1967.

RAdm. Appleby Gives Statistics on 'Modern GI'

The Deputy Commandant of the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, Washington, D.C., has cited figures showing that the "GI on active duty" is healthier today than 20 years ago. He also noted that increased church membership is an encouraging trend, and that long-established religious convictions are a powerful aid to our combat soldiers.

RAdm Jack J. Appleby, USN, told members of the California Pharmaceutical Association at their Centennial Convention at Lake Tahoe, Calif., that during World War II the rate of absence from duty because of sickness was about 4.5 percent, as compared to 2.0 percent in Korea and about 1.0 percent in Vietnam.

He continued, "More than 50 percent of the wounded in Vietnam are 'patched up' on the scene and returned to duty, and of all those wounded, 91.5 percent are returned to active duty. Of those hospitalized, losses are 3.1 percent compared to 4.5 percent in World War II. This improvement has been made possible because of the professional competence of the medical team, more effective drugs, and better transportation."

Quoting the Surgeon General of the Army, Admiral Appleby said, "If percentage ratios of surviving wounded to the total of battle deaths plus surviving wounded are computed, it is seen that some 70.7 percent survived in World War II, 73.7 percent in Korea, and 80.6 percent for Vietnam."

Among advances in medicine and drugs contributing to this improvement, he mentioned frozen whole blood, which, after it is thawed, has a full life of 21 days at the using location, and new self-contained, transportable medical units that provide mobility, high reliability, controlled environment, and sanitation. This facility provides storage for dry preparations, parenterals, ointments, liquid preparations, narcotics, and items requiring refrigerator and freezer temperatures.

Admiral Appleby will become Commanding Officer, Naval Supply Center, Oakland, Calif., in August.

U.S., Korean Defense Chiefs Issue Joint Paper After First Meeting

Defense ministeries of the Republic of Korea and the United States held their first annual meeting in Washington, D.C., May 27-28 and set their next meeting for 1969 in Seoul.

This year's meeting was held in accordance with the decision made at the meeting between President Park Chung Hee and President Johnson in Honolulu, April 17-18.

At the ministerial meeting, Choi Young-hi, minister of national defense of Korea, met with Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford and Deputy Secretary Paul Nitze, and other senior members of the Department of Defense.

They reviewed the military situation in Korea and exchanged views on matters of mutual concern in East Asia, including Vietnam.

Following is text of a joint statement issued by the defense ministeries:

A principal topic of discussion during the meeting between the defense ministeries was the serious threat of peace created by the flagrantly illegal and aggressive acts of forces of North Korea. The increased military threat to the Republic of Korea was noted with serious concern, and it was agreed that recent acts of provocation by North Korea constitute a serious threat to the peace and security of this area and that such acts, if persisted in, can lead to renewed hostilities.

The extraordinary measures which have been and are being taken by the United States and the Republic of Korea to strengthen further the capabilities of their forces to defense against this serious threat were noted. The discussion of such measures included a review of improvements in these capabilities, such as the strengthening of defense installations and modernization of ROK forces, which have been made, and of further ways to continue to strengthen these capabilities.

Other topics considered during the meeting included the strengthening of counterinfiltration programs in Korea, and the organizational structure best suited to meet infiltration and espionage activities. The role and support of the newly organized Homeland Reserve Force which will further improve the internal security of the Republic of Korea were also discussed. Minister Choi expressed the appreciation of the Republic of Korea for the positive assistance effort being rendered by the United States for the defense of the Republic of Korea.

The situation in Vietnam was reviewed and the determination of the United States and the Republic of Korea to continue their assistance to the Republic of Vietnam to defend against aggression and to assure the right of the people of South Vietnam to determine their own future, free of external influence or terrorist pressure was reaffirmed.

The 1969 meeting will involve a review of the existing threats and defense postures and capabilities of States to meet these threats.

PROMOTION—Col. Robin Olds, Commandant of Cadets at the U.S. Air Force Academy, receives the stars of a brigadier general from Lt. Gen. Thomas S. Moorman, Academy Superintendent. Gen. Olds' promotion was effective June 1.

Credit Protection

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they are pledging themselves to sign up for.

- When a housewife opens a charge account at a department store, she will not have to compute how much 1½ percent a month comes to. She will be told that the annual rate is 18 percent, and exactly how much of her total bill goes to finance charges.
- When a man takes out a personal loan to pay for a new car, the finance company won't be able to say simple "% down and $25 a month." The buyer must be told how many months he will be paying, how much of his money pays interest and other carrying charges.
- If a man falls into debt, he will not be punished by unreasonable garnishment of his salary. He will not be deprived of food for his family or money for his rent. He will not be fired out of hand.
- If a householder or a small businessman falls prey to loan sharks, his body and his property will be protected from extortionists by stiff Federal penalties.

The law will require full disclosure of all finance charges beginning July 1, 1969.

A nine-member National Commission on Consumer Finance was established to continue study of consumer credit operations and "to make sure we don't again let our actions fall behind our needs," the President said.

MAC Airline Contract Let

Eighteen of the 20 commercial airlines receiving recent government contracts are operating flights to Southeast Asia. The sum totaled $285.8 million and was awarded by the Air Force's Military Airlift Command (MAC).

All of the contracts were for international airlift. Contracts for domestic airlift are expected to be awarded in June 1968.

Commercial airlines are currently carrying about 29 per cent of MAC routine cargo and 93 per cent of MAC passengers worldwide, including Southeast Asia. Military aircraft carry priority equipment, supplies and combat forces.

MTMTS Commander Discusses Automated Transportation

Automated data processing has been described as the most promising answer to the complex problem of matching the nation's total transportation capacity to the Defense Department's worldwide requirements.

Army Maj. Gen. John J. Lane, Commander of the Military Traffic Management and Terminal Service (MTMTS), said implementation of the Automated System for Transportation Data (AUTOSTRAD) will enable MTMTS to perform its mission with greater efficiency and effectiveness than ever before.

Speaking at the May meeting of the Ohio Chapter of the Transportation Research Forum in Detroit, the general outlined MTMTS's efforts to design and implement a comprehensive automated system for the effective direction and control of Defense transportation operations.

General Lane said the primary objectives of MTMTS are:

1—To eliminate duplication and overlapping between the various components and agencies of DOD;

2—To improve the effectiveness and economy of Defense transportation operations, and

3—To insure that all emergency and war-time Defense requirements are met.

The general said that to create a total system with the necessary responsiveness, it was necessary to develop six different subsystems specifically adapted to the distinctive requirements of six different functional areas within MTMTS. These areas are, he said, passenger traffic, freight traffic, household goods shipments (worldwide), terminal management, mobility planning, and command control and administration.

"Each subsystem is being designed prior to the implementation of the complete system to permit short-range improvements; however, each subsystem is designed with the eventual integrated system in mind so that each can take its place in the ultimate system."

The six subsystems are:

PASTRAM—The Passenger Traffic Management subsystem is expected to quickly provide necessary statistics for making valid analysis of traffic patterns, cost comparisons, evaluations of performance, and other traffic management functions. This system is expected to permit rapid response to passenger movement requests, with more timely and complete information on passenger movements.

FAST—The Freight Automated subsystem for Traffic Management is to insure control of shipment and transportation priorities, a reduction in routing burdens, predictions of traffic flows, elimination of backlogs, and cost effectiveness.

WHIST—The Worldwide Household Goods Information subsystem is a complex of several subsystems linked together to provide a complete data bank on the multi-faceted personal property management mission. When fully implemented, the subsystem's data banks will include rates, carrier performance, loss and damage claims, and statistics on all personal property movements.

TERMS—The Terminal Management subsystem will provide managerial data on all MTMTS terminal operations, both in the U.S. and overseas. When fully implemented, the subsystem will permit regulation and control of traffic, thereby minimizing on-berth time for ships and reducing requirements for storage, labor, and equipment.

MODS—The Mobility Planning Data subsystem is designed to respond to the deployment monitoring of troops and mobility planning requirements of the Department of Defense.

COADS—The Command, Control and Administrative Data System is an assembly of special purpose systems used by the Comptroller, Personnel and Training, Administrative Service, Provost Marshal, and Research and Systems elements. These systems interface to the extent required to provide all facets of on-line management information for managers at all levels within MTMTS.

DOLPHIN LAUNCH—USS Dolphin, designed to be the world's deepest diving operational submarine, was scheduled to be launched June 8 at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Built as a research submarine capable of both advanced military research and basic oceanographic research, the ship is about 150 feet long and will displace about 900 tons. It will operate at depths in excess of 400 feet.

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.
Price 5 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: $2.50 per year; $3.25 additional for foreign mailing.

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